



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

survival of the fittest is apparently reversed in the case of poor illustrations. Figures of recent forms, however, in the work under discussion, are uniformly excellent. Those of the fossil forms that have been washed over may appear more artistic, but certainly have not lost their obscurity. The profusion of illustrations is gratifying as it is remarkable; yet one would willingly spare some of them for greater accuracy of detail in the rest.

No other general treatise on fishes, not even the most recent, can compare with this as regards the fullness with which fossil representatives are discussed in connection with the recent. This is as it should be, and sets a praiseworthy example for other zoölogical writers to emulate. When we have said that the treatment throughout betrays the master hand, the character of the work and its authoritativeness have been sufficiently indicated.

C. R. E.

Lankester's Extinct Animals.¹—Under this title is collected in book form, of convenient size and well illustrated, the series of paleontological lectures delivered by the Director of the natural history departments of the British Museum during the preceding winter. Since the days of Buckland, Mantell, and Hugh Miller, the British reading public has not lacked popular works for keeping in touch with the progress of paleontological discovery, and for picturing vividly before the imagination the life of bygone ages. Of late years American readers have been even more liberally provided for, through the medium of several first-class popular works, good, bad, and indifferent magazine articles, and the too often absurd exploitations of the Sunday press. Thus there has been no dearth of opportunity for becoming acquainted, in a literary way at least, with creatures of other days.

The new work displays a more rational treatment of the subject than many of its predecessors, there is a more judicious selection and arrangement of facts, and there is constant appeal to the reader to take the book in hand as one would his Baedekker or art museum catalogue, in order to compare the things actually placed on exhibition with what is said about them. This implies, of course, that the majority of readers have access to large public collections; but for those who have not this privilege, more than two hundred illustrations, mostly from

¹Lankester, E. R. *Extinct Animals*. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1905. 8vo, 331 pp., 218 figs.

photographs, are provided to supply the deficiency. One of the purposes of these lectures, therefore, is to serve as a sort of museum guide; but this is by no means all. Interwoven with the descriptions of fossil forms is a great deal of explanatory matter which enables the lay reader to gather, as he goes along, trustworthy information in regard to geological phenomena, evolutionary history, the relations between fossil and modern faunas, former conditions of life, and general trend of animal development.

The chapters on mammals and reptiles occupy the greater part of the book, and attention is concentrated upon a limited number of striking examples, illustrative of particular points, so that the confused image resulting from discursive treatment is avoided. The value of the work lies largely in its suggestiveness. A few facts, clearly and sufficiently set forth, intensify the interest and stimulate the quest of knowledge much more than a bewildering array in which there is no visible bond of unity. Professor Lankester reveals to us the beauty of the paleontological landscape by taking us leisurely over some of its hills and dales, and leaves to us our own sense of perspective to fill in the details. There are one or two features, however, that one could wish the author had dwelt upon a little more fully. Many years ago he contributed an admirable monograph on the fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, still a standard authority. We would have liked him to tarry longer in referring to these forms anew. It is to be regretted, also, that the splendid restoration of *Diplodocus* presented to the British Museum during the year by Mr. Carnegie does not figure in this work, and that the actual skeleton of *Triceratops* is not shown alongside of Mr. Knight's model. The long supra-occipital crest of *Pteranodon*, a most striking feature, is unfortunately omitted from the figures that are given of this genus. These, however, are comparatively trifling defects, and are more than offset by the general excellence of illustrations, and conspicuous merit of the descriptive matter.

C. R. E.

Notes.—*Dollo on Iguanodon.* Professor Dollo's researches on Belgian fossil reptiles are well known, in particular those dealing with the famous Dinosaurs of Bernissart. Some further considerations are now offered (Dollo, L., "Les allures des Iguanodons," *Bull. Scient.*, vol. 40, 1905; "Les Dinosauriens adaptés à la vie quadrupède secondaire," *Bull. Soc. Belge Géol.*, vol. 19, pp. 441-448, 1905) concerning the gait of these animals, and such skeletal modifications